THE YOR THEFT PRODUCT STORY SALISM

## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. PROCEEDINGS OF HARD SHELL DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Resolutions and Address of the National Democracy.

FUSION MOVEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

&c., &c. Sc.

nere this morning en route for the Syracuse Convention, among whom were Schell, Tucker, Sickles, Mather, Has cin, Merton, West, Glover, Hart, Phillips, Cornell and officen or (wenty others. The address, which is quite engthy, is firm, resolute, honest and to the point. Mr. sickinson will not be president of the Convention, as he now engaged in an important trial in an adjoining

An informal meeting took place at nine o'clock this morning, Mr. Berger, of kings county, Caairman, and Mesers. Lyon, of Oneida, and Cook, of Washington. The following officers were agreed upon to presented to the Convention-Augustus Schell, for temporary chairman; John S. V. Nafew, of Albany, and Dr. Wilcox, of Chautauque, for temporary secretaries. At the appointed hour the delegates assembled. J. M. Lyon called the Convention to order, and proposed that Augustus Schell be temporary chairman. Car-

appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Schell and in-

the 4th of July next. This amendment was

The motion was carried, and Mr. Schell took the chair. Messrs. Nafew and Wilcox were appointed temporary

convention upon their patriotism, and said that their principles were those upon which the constitution is based and by which the Union is preserved. He declared that the democratic party were now and ever had been gainst sumptuary laws, and against distinctions on ac-

count of lirth place. (Applause.)

It was then moved that a committee of eight be appointed by the Chair, to select permanent officers for the

The following committee was appointed:--Messrs. Bowne, of Otsego; Sickles, of New York; Hooper, of Kings; Pourson, of Remsselaer; Lester, of Savatoga; Earle,

ong seats, Messrs. Spencer, Nafew, Tappan, Fowler and Ross were appointed a committee to decide between them. The convention then adjourned to 3 o'clock. Out of 128 members, about 110 were in attendance.

APTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. SPENCER, of the Committee on Contested Elections, reported in favor of receiving both You and Birdsall as members of the convention. Adopted.

Mr. Bowsz, of Otsego, reported the following list of permanent officers of the convention:-

HENRY W. ROGERS, of Eric.

B. Hartt, New York,
D. C. Aiken, Kings,
C. Grant, Rensedaer,
Isaac Blood, Saratega

VICE PERSONNES.
William Lewis, Oswogo,
Lyman Scovill, Chemung,
S. H. Parker, Ontario,
A. S. Stevens, Wyoming, SECRETAR John S. Nafew, Albany, J. C. Spencer, St. Lawrence, G. F. Alden, New York, S. B. Champion, Delaware, SERGEANT AT ARMS,—James Nosbitt.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Rogers on taking the chair apologised for his lack of parliamentary knowledge, and said:—It will be our du-ty to revise and perhaps reconstruct our platform, and show that we are a living, moving, national democratic

party, based on the principles of Jefferson and Jackson Let us stand by our creed, and while we invite those who agree with us to co-operate with us, let us reject with scorn very proposition to coalesce with any faction for public dender. Let our motto be—"Union for principles; no views arise, let there be moderation, conciliation and forbearance. Let the Convention stand by its principles. and so act as to show that the national democratic party Mr. WARD, of New York, moved the appointment of a

instead of "one."

The amendment was discussed by Messrs Ward, Cutting, Siekles and Clark, and was lost by 57 to 55.

Mr. Wain's motion was then passed, and the following members were appointed on said committee.—

First district—Gen. Ward. 23.—C. F. Belknap. 3d.—S. J. Courtnep. 4th.—J. C. Spencer. 5th.—J. A. Greene. 6th.—Geo. Bartlett. 7th.—S. H. Packer. 5th.—R. H. Bonton.

Bouton.

Mr. Fowner, of Orange, moved the appointment of a committee of eight to prepare and report an address.

committee of eight to prepare and report an accress-carried.

The following committee was then nominated:—
First district—W. A. Turnure. 2d.—S. Fowler. 3d.—E. Roes. 4th—Ortylle Chrk. 5th.—S. Earle. 6th.—F. M. Whitman. 7th.—H. M. Hyde. 3th.—H. N. Hughes.
Gen. Claus declined serving on this committee, and was excused; and J. Blood was appointed in his place.
The Convention then took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION. Gen. Ward, from the Committee on Resolutions, re-

ported the following:—

Resolved, That the national democratic party of New York hereby re-assert their adherence and devotion to the principles of the uniformal democracy and of the constitution; they adhere to, and sustain in theory and practice, the resolutions of the Democratic National Conventions of 1848 and 1852 as containing the endinal principles of the democratic party of the Union; they readout them with heavity good will, believing that time and experience have demonstrated their purity and soundness, and the necessity for a strict adherence thereto.

olved. That the lessons of the fathers of democracy

licerto.

Resolved, That the lessons of the fathers of democracy teach frugality and sconomy in the minimistration of public affairs, and that we achieve to them as enduring articles of democratic faith.

Resolved, That we insist, as an article of our creed, upon the well established democratic decrine of State rights, of a strict construction of the constitution, and the principle of non-intervention upon all domestic State questions; and that the pence and quiet of the country demand that it should be left to the people of the State, to determine all local questions, including the subject of slavery to the end, that a subject so disturting for its nature and influence may be wholly excluded from the scition of the government of the Union.

Resolved, That the national democracy is opposed to all secret political societies, and that the first principles of a free government domand open and unrestricted discussion in all matters of public concern, that the guarantees of freedom of religious faith and worship, contained in our State and Federal constitutions, least the foundation of our national liberties and prosperity, that any attempt to abridge the privileges now grants; to affect their rights to a full and equal purileipation in governmentalaffairs, as defined by the constitution, and cought to be restricted, as antisquistical to the goins of republican inclinitions—and that we, as democraty to proclaim and marinain the great decrines of side religious liberty, and to uphold and enforce the constitution in its sublime principles of justice and equity.

Best by the respirators of the state of the later and cought to be restricted, as antisquistical to the goins of republican inclinitions—and that we, as democrate, recognize, as evidence of idelifity or merit, no distinction of the democracy to proclaim and marinain the great decrines of with our religious creed, believing it is the mission of the democracy to proclaim and marinain the great decrines of with our religious creed, believing to the top of the dem

equity.

Resolved. That we regard the prohibitory liquot act,

Resolved. That we regard the prohibitory liquot act,

Resolved, That all who agree in principle upon the leading principles of the day should set together, regardless of minor considerations, that we continally invite has who agree with us in the doctrines here enumerated, regardless of former associations, to unite with us in eagrating them upon the policy of the country, but it is spon principle alone that we havite a union. We demonse all cealitions of those holding hostile continuents as unprincipled and demoralizing.

Mr. Suckus, of New York, offered a resolution in favor of inviting the convention of the 20th, the woft shelled

of inviting the convention of the 20th (the soft shells) to unite in the affirmation of this platform, and take half the State offices. The mover advocated this policy in a lengthy and bellliant speech, and was followed, in oppoof New York, moved a resolution highly

He was followed by Mr. Greene, of Onondaga, sustain He was followed by Mr. Grezer, of Onondaga, sustaining his resolution and in advocation of moderation.

Mr. Fewell's, from the Committee on the Address, proposed that action on the resolutions of Messrs. Sie elsand Haskins be deferred until after the reading of the address, which he thought would remove the difficult enunder which the Convention labored.

Mr. Luda, of Orange, offered a resolution denunciatory of From Nothingiam.

The address was now read, as follows:—

and prompted by the anomalous condition of political of tairs, the undersigned National democratic delegate from the sevent Ascembly districts of the State of New todition. As a superior of the property of the state of New toditions you upon subjects of public import.

The question of Banks, trails and independent treasuries, which a tev years since divided the people, and upon the property of the property of the property of the people of the peo

ples and transminis heredes come in condist, or sherever deletity and detection truth and error, have struggled for supremacy.

This fearful sectional spirit, which, as we have shown, aprung up in and separated steelf from the demogratic party upon questions originating in the proposed annexation of fexas, reached its columnating point previous to 1552, and was been down and overwhelmed by the strong current of public originos which sanctioned the congruence of public originos which sanctioned the congruence measures of 1530; and there crushed and beene down it must have remained, powerless for mischief, but for its revival and encouragement by the subsequent dispensation of patranage, and although temporarily most feel in tone by the introness of the national treasure, it has never judied its original itse of a great controlling sectional party, founded upon the anti-clavery principle; and it will with great unanimity move in that direction whenever the occasion shall give promise of success. The centre of its column, concurring the whole of its limited shearing has already proposed and is now requaring to unite with the organic remains of the late wide party in forming a mover perfect union of onti-slavery informing of hands where hearts have long been united in unhely sympathy, and is destined to be consummated at no

mpathly and its destined to be consummated at no stant tay; and the two flanks, composed of administration guards, recruits from among solidars of fecture, er soli accessories after the fact, whose particular is sure as Pest Office commissions and as enduring assisten House appointments, with their faces in the me direction, are only writing for the movement of the cres, and beggage—in the meantime, watching by the printing conclus of the consumptive administration, and absorbing as a reward for service, solicitude and prostration, supplies and tenge for substitute the and prostration, supplies and tenge for substitute and prostration, supplies and tenge for substitute and prostration, supplies and tenge for substitute the party. In too condening nonmarks, the national democracy, besided by professions of repentance and reform from the cities, and influenced, if not betrayed, by those in one as ranks, who, it is now apparent, thus early contentated described in the enemy for a consideration, constant to units with it for the restoration of democration contents when the party that organize tree by us faithfully supported. In return, national mocrate were defeated by the votes and influences of all faithful as free soil allies wherever they had the vote.

National principles were derided, covered over and repudiated, and finally the frail ligament which behand together national democracy and tree soil sectionalism and its Custom House auxiliaries was violently severed by the introduction into a State convention, through a Custom House officer, by natherity, of an organized band of armed ruffiant to overawe and control its organization, to dictate the expression of its sentiments, and render its action subservient to the will of free soil administration office holders, unwashed of the Buffalo traeson; and this outrage was sanctioned and encouraged by the national administration, by the summary removal shortly after of an unright public officer, highly esteemed for his moral excellence, his entiment attainments and his unswerving democracy and devolute to the the constitution, while discharging the duties of his station with idelity, because he refused to reward fluidal free soiler by appointing them to office, or, in administration parlance, "to recognise them in the only manner calculated to carry conviction with it."

Though we have been borne dowe by the contaminating influences of an attempted union with this mallign ele-

by appleining them to office, or, in administration parlance, "to recognise them in the only manner calculated to carry conviction with it,"

Through we have been borne dowe by the contaminating influences of an attempted union with this maligar element, pursued and persecuted by the national administration and its convenient instruments and mereteicious preses, and unsustained by those whose counts nance we held a right to expect would cheer us in such a conflict, we have maintained our organization, our principles and our bourt, against the force of a fairlies anational administration and its sujerserviceable accomplies in this state, though their forces were quickened by the official patronage and backed by the treasuries of both governments, we gave upward of 100,000 votes for the national democratic candidate in 1863; and although at the last annual election, by reason of the intervention of an exciting side issue, having no relation to general political opinions and the general confusion consequent, our qubernatorial candidate received a diminished vote, we by reference to the carvaiss for members of Congress, which turni-less direct and fair test of strength, it will be seen that our vote of 1855 was fully sentanced, and gives extract of an encouragement for the fature.

The toregoing furnishes a brief history of the mational denocratic party since the free soil defection, commencing in 1844 of the defeat and overthrew of the free soil faction, and of the means by which it was restored to life and animation.

It is most lamentably obvious that the fruits of the great victory of 1950 have been lost, and the wholescence admonitions it conveyed to a rectices and treasonable faction have been thrown newsy. That the accumulations of the past have been wantonly and wickedly squandered by those to whom the people had confided power, but the future is before us, and the great ecclional struggle is to be re-charted. Familician, whether spurious or true, knows no boundaries.

He cannot be postponed to suit the nec

the 15th December, 1817, by Daniel S, Dekkinson, then a Senator in Cogress from this State, which are as follows:

Besolved. That true policy requires the government of the United States to strengthen its political and ecommercial relations upon this continuent, by the annexation of such contiguous Territory as may conduce to that end, and can be justily obtained and that neither insuch acquisition mer in the territorial organization theseof, can any conditionable constitutionally imposed, or institutions be provided for or established, inconsistent with the right of the people thereof te form a free sovereign State, with the powers and privileges of the original members of the confederacy.

Beselved, that in organizing a Territorial government for Territories belonging to the United States, the principle of selfgovernment upon which our federative system rests will be best promoted, the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution be observed, and the confederacy strengthened, by leaving all questions concerning the domestic policy therein to the Legislature chosen by the people thereof.

They will resist in a becoming spirit that odious off-spring of ancient federalism, the interference of federal officers in State elections whenever or wherever power may thus exhibit its insolence, whether such interference is with or without violence, or whether 'v by authority' or voluntary.

In the domestic policy of the government in all its de-

the true test of merit, and not the fortuitous circum-tances of birth or parentage.

In State policy they will stand by the ancient doc-rines of the party—economy, accountability—

growing and discountenancing all attempts at creating and confereing statutory standards of temperance or morality by experimental legislation.

By these principles, founded in the essence of justice, equality and truth, we have been guided heretofore; we propose to standards on the discounterface and are desirous that all who agree with us in their support should unite with an angular state.

f the entire continent, may repose upon it in safely, ifthout endangering its structure or weakening its simulations. It may be extended in process of time to their climes, wherever civilization and intelligence have ravelled, in similarities of the inalenalit rights of man, at upon it the stricken and oppressed of earth's children may find repose and protection.

These are the principles of the maticual democracy of ear Vort—principles through weal or wee—viceoy or fest—reward or punishment. They contain no mystects. They rest in the genus of our government, and amonize with the symmetrical framework of the constitution. They were not just on for an occasion, like a didny garroust, nor will they be laid aside like one her the eccasion is over.

titution. They were not gett on her an accession, me a-collidar garrieut, nor will they be laid aside line one when the occasion is over. We are desired that all who charish the principles of this simple yet sublime creed, should unite with us in its apport, and to all such, repardless of former divisions, we critically tender the right hand of followship, that they may make common cause with us against those who irresten by a sectional organization the destruction of few migrations and a free constitution together.

Mr. Warn, of New York, addressed the meeting in fa-

nd moved to recommit the resolutions and his resolution Lost, by nave, 94; year, 10.

dution-"That the Eannas-Nebraska bill be approved and all efforts to restore the Missouri Compromise b iscountenanced.

Considerable excitement now enemd with cries of
Adjourn," "Adjourn," "Previous question." &c.
The previous question was called, and the amendment
ran passed.

six resolutions from the Committee were then powed and the address was adopted.

It was now midnight, and the convention adjourned till eight o'clock to morrow morning.

> Chy Poiltes. PIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. New York, Aug. 23, 1855. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUTALD.

I wish you to correct a statement made by your reportor, in reference to the proceedings of the Fifth Senatorial Convention, held on Wednesday evening, August 22. He states the thirtieth ballot was as follows:

ngame.

Mr. Farrington's name was not before the Conventi-aring its session.

On behalf of the Ninth Ward Delegation. On the fittieth ballot, Horatio N. Wild, at present a Councliman, received the numination of this district. MYSTERIOUS NOMINATIONS.

dependent Americans, held somewhere on Wednesda; evening last, the following ticket was nominated:-For Superintendent of Regains and Su

Por County Clerk—Edwin H. Corey.
Har Sheriff—Watter Briggs.
For City Inspector—Doctor Runey.
S. Brown was President, and George S. Douglass secre

tary of this nominating convention. The remaining can-didates will be nominated in a day or two. CANDIDATES FOR NOMINATION.

Correct-Dr. A. S. Jones, Fifteenth ward, and Dr. John Cook, Sixteenth ward,
John Cook, Sixteenth ward,
For Morine Court—Judge Rirdsall.
Smate—5. Dr. S. R. Childs, or J. Phillips Phanix; 4.
Eavid A. Forbes, or M. R. Brewer; 5. Horatio N. Wild.

S. L. Macember is not a candidate.

Assembly-1. Feter B. Van Houtten, J. M. Griffin and Joseph A. Gardner—the two latter on behalf of the cen-cus marshals. Robert S. Collius, an "independent Union anti-Maine law candidate."

County Clerk -Besides George E. Sherwood, it is reported that seerge M. Kiblet, Samuel Brevoort and Douglas Leflingwell are also candidates, Sheriff—Wm. S. Puke, (whig and liquor interest.) Complexiber—Ex-Semator Cooley, (hard shell and O. U. A.) Repeirs and Supplies—Councilman Seely, (hard and soft.)

DELEGATES TO THE SOFT SHELL STATE CONVENTION

The following delegates were elected in the different Assembly Districts of Kings, on Tuesday night, to attend the State Convention at Syracuse :--First Assembly District-Stephen S. Dodge and Yeward

Lecond Assembly District—James H. Cornell and Sam'h

BECONEYS, August 23, 1865.
Your notice of this day in relation to the King: County
Soit Shell Convention is inaccurate in regard to the pro-You say you were informed "that but two were presen who left without doing anything." This was not so. The convention met at the house of P. Fox, in Wykoff street, pursuant to call. There were between one and two humbers of the call. There were between one and two humbers of the call the call that the call the call that a second grade partiernes were selected as delogates to Syracuse, viz:—1. D. Briggs and Daniel Green. Please correct.

ONE PRESENT.

The Proposed Fusion of the Aboliton Sections in Massachusetts.

[From the Beston Atlas, August 23.]
The committees of the Chapman Hall meeting, of the Ruow Northing, Know Something and republican parties, met at the United States Hotel yesterday. The attendance was large, and much interest was manifested in the success of the meeting. During the preliminary arrangements, each cemmittee occupied a separate room.

The vacancy in the Chapman Hall Committee, occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Franklin Dexter, was filled by the election of William Brigham, of Boston.

The following gentlemen were constituted a committee of one from each body, to inform the others that they were really to proceed to business:—

Enow Somethings, W. S. King, of Roxbury; Know Nothings, Hon. R. B. Hall, of Plymouth; Chapman Hall, C. W. Shack, of Boston; Republicans, Robert Carter, of Cambridge.

The following gentlemen were constituted a committee.

B. H. Hall, of Flymouth; Jonathan E. Morrill, of Fall River.

Inow Semethings—J. M. Clark, of Boston; P. E. Aldrich, of Worcester; S. P. Adams, of Lowell.

Chapman Hall—C. F. Adams, of Quincy; Geo. S. Boutwell, of Greton; Geo. Bliss, of Springfield.

Republicans—John I. Baxer, of Beverly; Amusa Walker, of North Broakhely.; M. B. Sponner, of Boston.

These committees met, but were unable to agree upon a single point. The Suew Nothings, with some others, instited upon a delegate convention, while the Chapman Ball Committee found themselves bound by the letter of likelr instructions to inside upon a popular mass convention. In the afternoon a general meeting of all the committeer was held. Mr. Sastanei Hoas in the chair. A good deal of discussion caused, principally arising from the difference of opinion above indicated. A proposition was made to put the question to vote, but the chairman did not feel that the committees were authorized to transact business in that way. Finally, after some display of feeling, the Chapman Hall committee withdrew, and, after some subsequent consultation, agreed upon the following address:—

some subsequent consultation, agreed upon the following address—
TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The increase of the slave population in this country, the additions to the number of slaveholding States, and the growth of the political power of slavery have long engaged the attention of the people. As to the importance of these facts and to the hest mode of dealing with them, near have heretofore Judged variously, according to their different associations and habits of mind. But the experience of the last few years, and especially the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the ovents connected with the struggle for freedom on the roll of Kanses, seemed to have produced a general conviction in the free states that the time has fully come when a united and determined resistance must be made to the aggressions of the slave power, lest slavery should become the dominant, and freedom the servient power in the republic, teach the republic power in the sample of nations.

It is felt that this is no abstract question respecting general questions of freedom and slavery, but a practical question of immediate, inspinent and appalling magnitude: a political question, to be met as we meet other questions, by action on the political facts.

The state of things in our country is peculiarly favorable to the antity of hards of things in our country is peculiarly favorable to the antity of the States of the Sta

r each representative to which such town or city is en-ded on the valuation year.

This, it will be seen, calls for a mass convention of the caple on the 20th Esptember next, and also recommends convention of delegates to be held at the same time and here. The address, with the signatures will be issued in

The Idenor Law in Massachusetts.

Liberal Union convention.

A convention of the citizens of the eramonwealth opposed to all sumpleary, unconstitutional and fanctical may, and particularly to the law entitled "An Act concerning the manufacture and sale of epirituous and interiorating flatters," will be held at Worcester, on Thursday, the 50th instant, at II o'clock A. M., to manufact cardidates to be youted for as State officers at the enough election in Northaber ment. And it is recommended to the first and the proposed convention to send delegates to said convention equal to three times twice the number

of ser esentatives to which they are entitled in the le-

Isoae H. Wright, Lexington.
Joseph Holbrook, Concord.
W. E. Currier.
J. A. Beyden,
John H. Smith.
Joseph Punklee, Brighten.
G. Haymes, Waltham.
J. A. Gloon, J CharlesC. A. Barker, J. town.
Luke Wyman, Jr., W. Cam.
Luke Wyman, Jr., W. Cam.
Loren Holbrook, Concord.
Joseph Holbr

## POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

## NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE ECMBARDMENT OF SWEADGRG—DEMOLITION OF this morning. She left the latter port at Il P.M. of the 11th instant, and consequently brings intelligence a few

The North Star brought one hundred and twenty pasengers and four hundred tons of freight, and reports ceing an iceberg 200 feet high and 600 feet long, on the 19th inseant, in lat. 46 48, long. 48 25.

hours later than the advices received by the Pacific.

The United States mail steamship Arago arrived at Havre from New York on the evening of the 19th.

Intelligence from the Saltie states that on the firth weighed from Nargen and anchored the same day off Sweaborg. On the 7th the two fleets were drawn up in front of Sweeborg and the bembardment was to com mence the rame afternoon.

Via Trieste, we learn that the French and English wer demolishing the fortifications of Anapa, contrary to the oppose the fleet. Cen. Vivina had gone to the Black Sea to choose a landing place for troops somewhere near Ba-

The North Star brings the second edition of the Lon don Times of the 11th inst. In the money market, Consols on the 11th, 90% to 91 for meney, and 91 to 91% for 6th Sepfember. After regular hours transactions took to 434 prem. Eank Stock 214 to 215. Exchequer bills,

very of is. The Liverpool cotton market for the week, good business was transacted on the 19th, and the sales reached 10,000 bales; 3,000 on speculation and for export Prices a shade higher.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Procees and Whereabouts of New Bulldings

In the City of New York. As we have remarked on a former occasi money can now be obtained at seven per cent on certain descriptions of real estate. The effect of this has been to start into life and activity-like the waking into life of bears after hibernation-most of the builders, carpenters and masons in the city Many of them have in themselves pecuniary strength enough to buy the lots and grapple unabled with the responsibilities of building. Others, like those smaller vessels which keep near shore, in apprebension of storms they cannot weather, seek for lots with a loun. All are now seeking for jobs.

We propose now to state briefly some of the localities where improvements have already been commenced.

dared to build a first class house above Thirtyseventh street. And we know many on and below that street, who built first class houses, who have since wished they bad paid more for lots and built lower down town. They have discovered that rious. Houses between Fifth and Sixth avenues have not hitherto met with any ready sale above Thirtysecond street. And it has been thought the reason was that it was "too high up town." This is not the real reason. The true objection is that it is a new country, thinly settled, and contains few of the old Knickerbocker families, few of the wealthy nabobs distinguished merchant princes, and others of that class. In a word, the streets are not built up, there are a great many vacant lots, you don't know how who are going to be your neighbors, but if you buy next to a vacant lot you don't know but a stable, batcher's shop, a coal yard, or, worse than all, a tenement house, may spring up right under the very nosof your dignity. True the lots are restricted as runs the title, to first class improvements ; but some men don't mind taking the bits of restrictions in the teeth, and bidding defiance to law drivers.

Thirty-eighth street to Forty-second street is the region of country where the Crystal Palace fever raged so badly and carried off such numbers, many of whom have never been heard of since.

Until this season, above Forty-second street, no one has thought of such a thing as building a first class house, and many people were in doubt where the aristocracy were going to after passing that boundary. Things did look dubious we confess for those respectable people. After passing Forty-second street, (which is an avenue street, one handred feet wide) the first thing they did would be to run their heads against an Asylum on Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets; and if they centured further on they would plunge over head and ears into the great hog swash lying all along up to Fortyseventh street; and then, with a slight lurch to th right, they would bring up against another public Institution on Fiftieth and Fifty second streets. These is all between Fifth and Sixth avenues. West of Sixth avenue no true codifich likes to swim. Not genteel. Not bon ton, even though it be east of Broadway.

There is a beautiful country lying in the triangle ounded on the east and north by Broadway, westby the Flighth avenue, and south by, say, Fiftleth street. Broadway and the Eighth avenue meet at Fifty-ninth street, which is the seathern boundary of the Central Park. Bloomingdale square lies porth of Fifty-third street and west of Eighth ave nue. There are many attractions about this part of the city. Ground lies about on a grade easily brought into improvement-near Broadway and Eighth avenue, which is pur excellence the business avenue of the city; its railroad must be carried through to McComb's Dam. Onderdonk broke ground last season in the same neighborhood-hav ing built a dozen handsome brown stone buildings on the north side of Fifty-second street, next east of Matteron's avenue lots, on cost side of Eighth ave one, between Fifty second and Fifty-third streets. and now, in the rear of these brown stone houses. on the south side of Fifty-third street, Messes. Walter and seely have just broken ground for a row of sixteen very next and elegant cottage built first class income, 18:9 by 40 feet, standing back, say so feet from the street, with court yard, shrubbery fountains, &c., in front. We hope and presume will be an ernament to the city, for such

On the south side of this street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Mr. George W. Westbrook, the mustang liniment man we believe, is just commencing twenty brick houses, 18:9 by 40, two stories, and high basement and subcellarall the modern improvements set back 33 feet, court in front, with fountains, shrubbery, &c.; cottage style. These houses have also grown out of the articles we have written, recommending more value in the ground and less in the house. These lots are valued at about \$2,500; houses, where dot.e, at \$6,000.

Notwithstanding all these things, this property all les west of Sixth avenue, and is very high up town.
It remains to see what the aristocracy and their imitators will do, but we think they must ultimately come to the conclusion that westward the empire comes Certainly above Fifty-ninth street, the had somest part of the island lies along up the line the Bloomingdale road, which is all west of part and even of Eighth avenues.

Things do not look as dubious this season as hist The streets running through the hog swash above alluded to have been filled up and graded. The grounds of Columbia College are being brought into a condition for improvement. They lie between the Fifth and Sixth avenues and Forty-sevent's and Fiftysecond streets. Lots all along, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-fourth streets, in the neighborhood of St. Luke's Hospital, are valued by the holders at about \$2,000, and many will not sell at that price, although we know of some lots in that locality which have been sold within the last six months as low as \$1.350. Other lots as high up as the Hospital have been sold

But the best thing yet done above Forty-second street, is the improvements now going forward on Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, between Sixth avenue and Broadway-to wit:-On the north side of this street, the brothers W.

B. and R. Barton are now building five brown stone first class houses, 20 by 42, with a 14 feet extension, four stories and high basement, and sub-ceilar. This may be regarded as the commencement of first class improvements on this street although something was done last season by Messrs. Hoag and Pratt, and others in the neighborhood of Eighth avenue. In the tightness of the times, however, last year the effort was premature, and the houses sold with difficulty. They were not only too high up town, but too far west. The lets on which the Bartons are now building are valued at about \$4,000. More than that is asked for lots along there, although the actual cash value is probably something less. But lots on the wide or 100 feet streets always command a fancy value a little above the real, that is what the property will actually yield in the way of rent Next west of the Bartons, it is said, that Edmund Hurry owns a lot which he intends to improve shortly. And next to Bartons' east, are three more lots, on which Mr. John Mildrum is about to commence erecting a description of house very mach wanted-and seldom if ever to be found-we mean a three story and high basement, 25 feet front house, which he designs to offer at the lowest possible figure, say about \$11,000, or even less if he attempt we have heard of to reduce the cost of a twenty five feet front house to something near the cost of the lot-a thing we have repeatedly and carnestly recommended. The effort should be encouraged. It has generally been supposed that a low priced first class how e must necessarily be a narrow English basement house. Twenty-five feet first class houses are generally \$20,000 houses. Being four sto-ries brown stone, and 60 feet deep, they usually cost. from \$10,000 to \$14,000 to build, and cannot be afforded much less than \$20,000. But Mr. Mildrum in disposed to try the experiment, in accordance with cur suggestions, of widening the front, shortening ground and less in the skies. He will build about 25 by 42, three stories, and brick. The cost of such

a house to build will be about \$7,000. Opposite Bartons' are two new and nearly finish-\$8,000 each. This is a kind of house that has been tried a number of times. There are four on the and Seventh avenues. Mildrum has just finished two on north side Thirty-fourth street, near the brothers Cohorn's block, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; and Byrnes has two nearly done on west side of Lexington avenue, between Twentyninth and Thirtleth streets. But, sithough they rent tolerably well, few like to invest money in them. ney on them. Narrow houses are rapidly going out of date. As there are about the same number of windows, doors, plumbing, &c., in a 124 feet house, that there are in a twice 124 feet house, it necessarily follows that they are more expensive in proportion to the amount of room contained. If builders would sit down and examine a few geometrical figures, they would soon discover that the same or a given length of outside wall, in the form of a square, will enclose more square feet than in any other form, except the circular, and the more you narrow the front and extend the depth of the house, the more side walls you require and the less space you enclose, until you finally get all side wall and no enclosed space at all. Of course these houses are the most expensive of all houses in proportion to the room contained.

PORTY-THIRD STREET. On the north side of this street Mr. Harriot is building five brick first class bouses, with basement of New Brunswick stone, a light gray stone which has been very fittle used. These houses are 20:6 by 47, three stories and high basement. Not for sale. Cost about \$6,000 to belld; lots worth about

Next to Harriot, on the west, Mr. James, M. Coourn is building six brick houses, 20:10 by 4d, four stories and high basement and sub-cellar; first class houses; lots rost about \$3,500 with a loan,

Sen farther west, and near Broadway, Mr. Hinman is building five houses, 20 by 47; brown stone, three stories and high basements. On the south side of the street, Mr. Bartlett Smith

le building seven brown stone houses, four stories and high basements, 21 by 50. PORTY-POURTH STREET. On the north side, Mr. Cobern-above named-

rill soon have finished four brick houses, with very highbrown stone basements, 18:2 by 42, four stor first class, near the Sixth avenue; value about

K. Chuse is building eight brick houses, three stories and high brown stone basement, 18:9 by 46, first class; lots worth about #3,000; houses valued at 28,660 when finished, which will be this autumn. We hear of many other good improvements talked

of, and especially west of Eightis avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty third streets, and the probe bility is that before we can get this article to press that still other improvements which we have not heard of at all will be begun. The progress of New York is grand and magnificent. Hundreds of capttallets, like Wm. H. Astor, with more or less capttal are re-investing their annual income in estate. Of course, improvement must proceed in a

In Arkaness there is said to be an immense crop-ten. In some places it is giled as high as hills upo banks of the river.